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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS:
HOSPITAL SCHOOL, *Canton*

AT CANTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



APR 17 1931

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON
MASS. OFFICIALS**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts****MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL****TRUSTEES**

WALTER C. BAYLIES, *Chairman*, Taunton
 GEORGE H. ELLIS, *Newton*
 WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD, *Brookline*
 ROBERT SOUTTER, M. D., *Boston*
 ANDREW MARSHALL, *Boston*

RESIDENT OFFICERS

JOHN E. FISH, M.D., *Superintendent and Treasurer.*
 ORA G. DANIELS, A.M., M.D., *Senior Physician.*
 LYSANDER S. KEMP, M.D., *Senior Physician.*
 ANNA MINTZ, D.M.D., *Dentist.**
 MABEL J. GODDARD, *Principal Bookkeeper.*
 GEORGE H. LOMBARD, *Steward.*
 RUTH PARK, B.S. Ed., *Social Worker.*
 MEREDITH C. STEWART, R.N., *Superintendent of Nurses.*
 ALEXSANDRAENA RUDLAND, *Hospital Supervisor.*
 MILDRED L. SUKEFORTH, *Hospital Supervisor.*
 ELIZABETH K. SULLIVAN, *Hospital Supervisor.*
 RUTH ALLEN, R.N., *Hospital Supervisor.*
 RUTH P. BUCK, *Physiotherapist.*
 THELMA FERGUSON, *Dental Hygienist.*
 MARGARET R. BRAYTON, A.B., *Head Teacher.*
 LILLIAN S. SWIMM, *Head Housekeeper.*
 JOHN SMITH, *Chief Engineer.*
 WALTER R. SPAULDING, *Carpenter Foreman.*
 JESS BLACK, *Farmer.*

*Non-resident.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen years, who are mentally competent to attend the public schools, are eligible for admission for hospital care and educational training.

Certain state minor wards who are not insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or otherwise unfit are admitted for hospital care only.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefore is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street, in the town of Canton, about two miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Automobile bus connects with two trains at Canton Junction station on Saturdays and Sundays.

Postoffice address: Canton, Massachusetts.

Applications for admission should be made to the superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The Massachusetts Hospital School has been a leader in the work of training crippled children and the results shown by the record of its graduates may be a justifiable source of gratification to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The following outline, showing the main guiding and governing principles upon which the established policy of the school may be said to rest, was prepared for the State Department of Public Welfare exhibit at the Tercentenary celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony:

"The school with hospital facilities has a resident medical, nursing and teaching staff.

"Education and convalescence proceed together.

"Education of a crippled child is not charity any more than is the education of a normal child.

"No form of surgical care or other treatment, however desirable or necessary it may be, can be regarded as complete which neglects the social, moral and mental growth of crippled children.

"The school's curriculum is made up of the usual elementary subjects and its eighth grade diploma admits to public high school. Thus are vocational courses open to selected eighth grade graduates and educational methods extend far beyond the scholastic instruction of the class-room.

"Every effort is made to put the child in the proper attitude toward life, to eliminate self pity, to develop character and to teach him that physical disability is not the handicap he has been led to believe, but rather an inconvenience to be overcome.

"It has been found that the placing of crippled children under healthy conditions, thus directly stimulating opportunities for play, study and amusement, tends to destroy any source of self pity and teaches them to minimize or forget their disabilities.

"The educational methods of the school are based on the belief that the economic independence of crippled children depends even more upon their mental attitude towards a life of usefulness than upon their physical handicap."

To what extent these principles will influence the lives of the girls and boys who have gone into the world to face the future with the superb courage which most of them display can be determined only by the future they have before them to prove. But that the education of crippled children does influence all members of society directly there can be no question, and the records of many graduates of the school leave no ground for controversy.

The Hospital School program builds a community of activities and interests under a democratic form of organization which instills into the hearts of all that right attitude toward life, that freedom from self pity, self consciousness and sentimentalism, so essential to success.

Five thousand thirty-eight cases have been admitted since the school was established and 1,545 of this number have been entered to the school department for academic training in the grades from which 367 have been graduated and awarded the school's diploma.

Many children who have entered, as all children do upon the advice of physicians who certify to their physical unfitness for public school, have regained their health sufficiently to return home before graduation. Some for various other reasons have been discharged without completing the prescribed course of study. Blind, deaf, and mentally unpromising children for example, as well as those destined to progressive decline have not been acceptable for special training towards lives of usefulness.

The trustees have observed no appreciable reduction in the number of children in need of the special care and training the school has to offer. On the contrary, the record for the year just closed shows a slightly higher daily average and the largest number under treatment than for any corresponding period in the history of the school. It seems probable that demands upon the institution will continue to increase. The extension of hospital social service, community, public health and school nurses may be expected to bring forth cases which heretofore have gone unrecognized or at least untreated or uneducated.

The state wide survey now being conducted by the Department of Public Welfare doubtless will reveal other children whose needs have not been appreciated. The

seasonal incidence of infantile paralysis, one of the chief causes of cripples, still must be counted upon annually to contribute victims of a disease which has not yet been brought under control.

The compulsory annual school census and authority for towns and cities to provide instruction under the law passed at the last session of the legislature, Chapter 368 Section 46A, will do much to alleviate suffering and prevent the occurrence of a case like the following:—

A child of seven years who was born and had always lived on the borders of the Metropolitan District was brought to the Hospital School by despairing parents during the past year. She was found to have congenital deformity of both feet, to an extreme degree. She had never received treatment, never attended school, and had seldom gone much beyond her own home. It is difficult to explain the presence of such a sadly neglected case in a district in which hospital facilities may be said to be reasonably adequate.

Upon admission the child was entered in the kindergarten and first grade classes and when she had become happily oriented she was glad to be transferred to the Hospital ward for the correction of the deformity of one foot. Without unnecessary loss of time from school and with her foot protected by a plaster cast she was returned to her classes where she will continue until a favorable time for operation on her other foot. In due season, her deformities having been corrected and her education begun, she can return home to take her place in the community with normal children.

In our report of 1922 we referred to the need for two thirty-bed cottages for the accommodation of children who should be removed from the hospital wards during their period of convalescence. The construction of one cottage for boys was made possible this year and the trustees recommend an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection the coming year of a similar cottage for girls.

The trustees have given much thought to the question of providing more appropriate living conditions for members of the medical staff. Heretofore, no definite recommendation has been made, not through any lack of appreciation of the needs, but because of the more imperative demands of an increasing Hospital and School population. The best solution would appear to be the construction of a Superintendent's house, thus making available additional rooms in the Administration Building. The trustees recommend an appropriation of \$22,000 for this purpose.

Approximately 100 acres of land mostly covered with scrub oak and brush was acquired nine years ago at an average cost of \$143 per acre. A small portion of this land gradually has been cleared for tillage and pasture and some 75 acres, more or less, should be cleared for the same purpose, as well as to remove a source of danger from forest fires, as soon as the financial policy of the state will justify.

The trustees desire to call attention to the income for the year which amounted to \$81,410.31. By deducting this sum from \$199,454.45, the total cost of maintenance, and dividing by the daily average number of children cared for during the year, the net weekly per capita cost to the state will be found to be \$7.393 a decrease of \$.333 from last year.

The Superintendent's and Treasurer's reports are hereunto annexed and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER C. BAYLIES, *Chairman*
GEORGE H. ELLIS
WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD

ROBERT SOUTTER, M.D.
ANDREW MARSHALL
Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

The twenty-third annual report of the operations of the Massachusetts Hospital School is presented herewith for the year ending November 30, 1930.

There were in both hospital and school departments of the institution on November 30, 1929, 272 cases, 250 crippled and deformed children and 22 sick minor wards. There have been admitted 533 patients (of whom 33 were returned from visit of last year) 115 cripples and 385 minor wards. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore 805. The maximum number at any one time was 336 on

January 27, 1930, the minimum 184 when the customary large number went home for Christmas vacation, and the average number for the year was 306.20. The discharges numbered 491 of whom 376 were from the hospital and 115 who had been enrolled in school, leaving in the institution at the end of the year 282 crippled children and 32 sick minor wards.

The average age of the 147 children admitted to the School Department during the year was 6 years, 2 months and 21 days, the youngest being 1 year, 2 months and 7 days, and the oldest 20 years, 11 months and 25 days. Of the 385 sick minor wards admitted for hospital care the youngest was 2 months and 6 days, the oldest 20 years, 11 months and 27 days, and the average 10 years, 1 month and 15 days.

Exclusive of 13 whose birthplaces were unknown, 430, or 86%, of the 500 children admitted were born in Massachusetts; 46, or 9.2%, were born in other parts of the United States, and 11, or 2.2%, came from foreign countries. The nativity of 121 fathers and 63 mothers was unknown. Out of the remainder, 110, or 22%, of the fathers and 183, or 36.6%, of the mothers were born in Massachusetts; 84 fathers and 64 mothers were born in other parts of the United States, and 185, or 37%, of the fathers and 190, or 38%, of the mothers were foreign born.

There has been a larger enrollment of children than ever before. This may be explained by a greater public confidence or a clearer understanding of the purposes of the school for there is no evidence to justify the assumption that there are proportionately any more crippled children than heretofore. Our quota of 117 officials and employees also represents a greater stability of service than for any corresponding period which may be due to the slightly higher standard of wages and the uncertainty of obtaining employment during a period of industrial depression.

When the hospital facilities of the institution were enlarged to accommodate certain sick children in the Child Guardianship Division of the State Department of Public Welfare, it was thought possible that the annual statistics eventually should be tabulated to represent two separate and distinct groups of children in both the hospital and school departments. The daily register of admissions and discharges make such classification available but financial statistics, which involve relative per capita costs of two departments, each having an interchangeable medical and nursing service, transportation, maintenance repairs, etc., would be impracticable and an unjustifiable expense. Furthermore, children frequently are received as sick minor wards and found to be classifiable in the orthopedic group so that any attempt to separate two classes of children in one hospital department for statistical purposes only, would involve many complications and serve no useful purpose.

The admission of surgical and medical cases from the Division of Child Guardianship, in addition to children from the same department who are suffering from orthopedic conditions, has caused some misapprehension upon the part of social organizations, hospital officials and parents regarding the eligibility for admission of children primarily not crippled and deformed. Some fail to understand after repeated explanations why children with such disabilities as acute rheumatism, heart disease, blindness and congenital mental defects can not be admitted to the hospital, if not to the school department.

From a review of the statistics it will be seen that the daily average number of sick minor wards is nearly 9% of the total daily average number, while 9 more sick minor wards than crippled and deformed children have been under treatment during the year. This may be explained by the fact that crippled and deformed children who are cared for either in the hospital or school departments as their condition demands, are, in the vast majority of cases, entered for a period of months or years, while the majority of sick minor wards coming for hospital care only have simple remedial affections and seldom remain more than a few days or weeks.

Practically throughout the year the hospital wards have been filled to capacity, an average of more than 50% of the beds having been occupied by orthopedic patients who have been enrolled in school.

Two hundred fifty operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids have been performed upon minor wards during the year. These tonsillectomy children occasionally remain for treatment of some skin affection or other disease but the majority stay less than one week. In most of these cases previous clinical history is not obtainable and they come to us for operation because their tonsils have been found to be "enlarged" or "diseased" and thought to be menacing to good health.

We can neither discharge these children to their homes or public schools from which they were referred nor hold them for observation to determine to what extent the tonsils are a menace. Neither can we fairly ignore the evidence that the tonsils may be or soon may become a source of danger. A comparative study is being made of several hundred non-tonsillectomized children in our orthopedic group. While their favorable hygienic environment with fresh outdoor air to breathe both day and night and regular dental examinations at frequent intervals may not be possible of attainment in the average private home or public school, our experience strongly suggests that greater emphasis should be given to environal factors in the line of prevention of tonsillar affections than to the wholesale acceptance of surgical operation as a substitute. Covering a period of 20 years acute rheumatism, middle ear disease, chorea, endocarditis, common colds, sore throat and other conditions commonly associated with suspicious tonsils rarely have been seen in our orthopedic children whose tonsils in the majority of cases have not been removed.

Other operations may be enumerated as follows: Appendectomy 1; circumcision 7; correction of club foot 2; incision and drainage of ankle 1, and of empyema 1; osteotomy of tibia 1; repair of inguinal canal 1; subastragaloid arthrodesis 1.

It is gratifying to report upon the favorable general health of our entire population throughout the year. In 805 children under treatment for disabling illnesses of one form or another there were but two cases of chicken-pox, 5 of mumps, 1 of lobar and 2 of broncho-pneumonia. One nurse contracted mumps and one employee in the nursing service was found to have pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were six deaths from the following causes: One sudden death from heart disease in a very feeble rachitic child; one from acute encephalitis with meningitis; one from tuberculous disease of the lungs and both hip joints; one from broncho-pneumonia and infantile paralysis; one from amyloid degeneration of liver and kidneys and tuberculous disease of sacro-iliac joints; one from amyloid degeneration of liver and kidneys and chronic multiple osteomyelitis. One man who was in an automobile accident nearby died almost immediately after being brought to the hospital entrance.

The dentist's record shows 413 amalgam fillings; 173 cement fillings; 169 cement and amalgam fillings; 360 copper amalgam fillings; 248 extractions; 20 fissures polished; 1 gold inlay; 1 porcelain bridge; 5 porcelain crowns; 1 removable bridge; 3 root canals treated and filled; 59 synthetic fillings; 203 treatments and 44 zinc oxide and eugenol fillings.

The prophylactic value of the work of the dental hygienist deserves special mention as her report will show.

"During the past year I have examined, cleaned, polished fissures and fillings in 1,906 mouths. That means I have seen each child on an average of from every $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 months. Tooth brush drills have been given regularly and tooth brush massage with saturated salt solution where the condition of the gums required it. Some wheel-chair and cart patients have been seen every month and the children between the ages of five and seven every two months, the six year molars having been carefully watched.

"Due to the cooperation of the nurses at the West Ward and the interest shown by the girls at the Cottages, the girls are now taking just as good care of their teeth as the boys. I find on an average of two cavities a month to six last year. This includes both the boys and the girls but does not include the more recent patients who have entered the school. Quite often these cavities are not new ones but re-fills.

"I feel that the conditions in the mouths of the children have improved 90% in the past year.

"Twenty-four dental X-rays were taken, principally centrals and laterals and a few which had been broken by accident. Some were of teeth the dentist was treating, others for root extractions and of teeth which had failed to erupt."

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Twenty-four cases of infantile paralysis of long standing have been treated daily by the physiotherapist, some of whom have been taught to walk without the aid of crutches.

Several cases of chronic arthritis have been relieved by baking treatment and mas-

sage from 10 to 20 minutes each day and several cases of scoliosis also have derived benefit from corrective exercises.

During the summer months the physiotherapist has supervised games and sports out-of-doors. The girls' well organized baseball team played a series of games with a team of small boys affording much amusement and entertainment.

Swimming was enjoyed during July and August. Groups were organized according to age and disability and each group was given instruction for half-hour periods in the art of swimming. Many children have learned to swim, dive and float, and some have become quite proficient in the sport.

BUILDINGS

The principal addition to the plant during the year was the construction of a 30-bed cottage for boys made possible by Chapter 115, Acts of 1930. Contract for the work was signed on July 31, 1930 and the work has proceeded rapidly in the anticipation that it will be completed early in January, 1931.

The building is directly south of the west wing of the West Dormitory in L form, placed on a side hill of the right exposure, the advantage of the side hill being that the housing can be accomplished with minimum foundation and roofing, therefore making the smallest cubage for the required accommodation. The bedrooms and sitting room are planned like a bungalow with low roof and the kitchen and dining room on a floor below in one arm of the L on the side hill. The building covers approximately 5,000 square feet. It is a fire-proof structure all of masonry except the roof which is of frame roofed with asbestos slate and ceiled with wire lath and plaster. The interior walls and partitions are of light cream colored glazed fire brick tile. In choosing this durable material which is suitable to public buildings care has been given to plan it to harmonize with the conditions of domestic architecture. The exterior design is carried out with common brick to correspond with the other new buildings of the school.

The service mains combine economically with the present sewer, steam, water and electric lines. A short underground extension to the steam main of the West Dormitory brings the service into the new cottage which it serves and passes on through a new short piece of tunnel construction into the other Boys' Cottage where it hooks up with the heating for all the other buildings to the southwest.

This attractive and homelike cottage is particularly well adapted for practical use and economical administration. Its unique design will permit its companion cottage to be built at a nearby point without appearance of duplication. Therefore, I would recommend that practically the same plans and specifications be followed for the cottage for 30 convalescent girls and that an appropriation of \$50,000 be requested for the purpose.

A small but much needed building for farm machines and trucks was erected by our workmen at a cost for materials of \$500. This expenditure was met by an item in our maintenance appropriation. Of the more important renewals not occurring annually may be mentioned new settings or foundation walls for three horizontal tubular boilers at the power plant. New asbestos shingles were laid on the head barn and shed and the Boys' Cottage was reshingled with felt. An asphalt tile floor was laid in the main corridor of the Administration Building to replace the original linoleum tracker and the usual maintenance repairs have kept our carpenters and painters busy with an accumulation of work always ahead of them.

About the same amount of scrub oak brush land on the eastern boundary has been cleared as was improved last year. It would be advisable from many points of view if all of our waste land could be cleared in this period of industrial depression and unemployment. Three thousand dollars would improve several acres for tillage and enlarge our limited pasture land by about 20 acres.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

In calling your attention to the needs of the institution in its growth and development from year to year particular emphasis has not been given to the question of better accommodations for officials and employees, especially for members of the medical staff, while cottages, hospital and school facilities for patients were of paramount necessity. It has long been realized, however, that adequate quarters have not been provided for our resident physicians. The senior and junior assistants

were unmarried when they began their service here 21 and 17 years ago respectively. At present the senior assistant's family of three, including one boy who is away at a boarding school during the school year, occupies an apartment of three rooms in the west wing of the Nurses' Home. The junior assistant's family of five, including two children of school age, has an apartment of four rooms in the east wing of the same building. The time is now at hand when the trustees should decide whether the institution should expect to retain the valued assistance of but one resident physician with a family or provide better living accommodations for both. As the most desirable solution of the problem it is recommended that assistant physicians' cottages be established or a superintendent's house built to provide opportunity for expansion of accommodations for a staff as at present organized. The house could be built at an estimated cost of \$22,000 and two small cottages for approximately the same sum.

TALKING MOTION PICTURES

By far the most important event of the year from the children's point of view took place at the Assembly Hall when talking motion pictures were made possible by your generous approval of an expenditure from the income of your fund for the special benefit of pupils of the school. Crippled children perhaps even more than other girls and boys are the most enthusiastic story lovers, doubtless because they are deprived of their rightful inheritance of play in its richest and fullest sense. With the up-to-date talking motion picture equipment the most wonderful and fascinating stories are spread upon the screen to the delight of all. While the best sound on film motion picture subjects we are able to obtain often are of questionable educational value, they have become an accepted part of our program for entertainment and character development.

SOCIAL WORKER

Many tasks in the Department of Administration have been lightened by the assistance of a trained worker who is familiar by experience as a former head of our teaching staff with the previous history of many graduates of the school as well as with the educational needs and probable future of the pupils now enrolled. Her duties have extended beyond the realm of customary social work which has been combined with the investigation of applicants for admission. As a resident member of the official family she has as a matter of fact become an executive assistant and found time from community service to direct and supervise the work of the teaching staff.

Her observations in the field and at the school which have been reviewed in detail from time to time with reference to many individual cases have been summarized for the year and are presented herewith:—

To the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Hospital School:—

Visits outside the school fall into three general classes, those to new applicants for admission, those to take up some matter of social adjustment upon a pupil's discharge, and others of a general nature, connecting the particular work we are doing with some other public welfare group. Each of the three types has been represented as usual in the year's work.

Observations in the field of labor and employment tend to confirm the opinion that more attention must be given to placement, not only among the handicapped but with all young workers entering business or industry. Whether we have reached the peak of attempted mechanization of human beings and reckless scraping and wastage of human life, or whether we have still further to go in that direction, the present fact is that no vocational or pre-vocational training is adequate unless based upon a national, one might almost say a world-outlook. In turn, employers and leaders of industry must realize their responsibilities as public servants and work out solutions of part-time work for those who are capable of accomplishing much if given the opportunity. This year of economic distress has brought much attention to bear upon plans for aid and relief, dole systems and the like. In the long run, we shall raise the whole tone of the working world, if we see to it that men and women who are able to do certain tasks, and willing to do their best in any place, are not left in hopeless unemployment, with some form of dole as the next step. A letter received from a graduate, now a young man in the late twenties, expresses humorously the naturally bitter reaction of one who has struggled, fitted

himself, and yet failed to connect with something he knows he could do well. He says: "I completed the linotype course with what seemed gratifying results, which, however dwindled a great deal when I tried to find a job. No one cared to hire me. Employers must reason that brain and ability are carried in the feet. Well, maybe theirs are."

Economic depression has affected the number of openings available to our graduates during the year just passed. Those who were previously well established in occupations suited to their capacities, have for the most part gone on undisturbed, but for those seeking new opportunities, the search has been often discouraging. The encouragement arising from stability among our older alumni outweighs however, any temporary feeling of disappointment due to unusual conditions. The fact that so many of our young men and women, in business or elsewhere, have won for themselves positions of trust and responsibility, leads one to consider whether well-directed effort to overcome a known handicap, does not often result in greater accomplishment than an unhampered worker attains.

The time since the establishment of the school is now sufficiently long so that some of our graduates are successful members of the number of workers required in the operation of the institution. The usual policy of the management has been to encourage graduates to seek the inspiration that comes in change of scene by making their way elsewhere, and to employ only such at the school as have demonstrated their fitness in competition with the world. Those who have done so are then exceptionally well fitted, from personal and intimate knowledge of the needs existing in the school service, to furnish a valuable contribution to its life. There are at present several thus employed. One young woman, after commercial training and successful experience in business, entered the clerical department as stenographer and has been promoted to the position of assistant to the head bookkeeper. Another continued her studies after graduation, received the A. B. degree from Stanford, and is now heading our school for the second year. One young man is employed as dairyman, and another, with special training in Boston added to his work in our printing-shop, will soon return to carry on the shop as a paid employee.

All the graduates just mentioned were only temporarily handicapped, and their greatest need as children was that their schooling should be uninterrupted by hospital treatment. Those affected by infantile paralysis now constitute our largest group. Here the disabilities vary greatly in degree, but are all permanent in character. Independent business furnishes a good field to some of the men, and clerical work offers a chance to the girls. Several men have prospered in the real estate business. One came from New York to attend the alumni dinner at the school. His slight permanent disability has been completely overcome by a natural enthusiasm and much acquired knowledge of building materials, architectural styles, and housing needs.

One graduate who has lost both arms as the result of accident, has been discharged to be with her family in another State. She has learned to do many things with her toes. She can do various forms of needlework, and typewrites with a good degree of skill, handling all material without assistance. Another girl from the stenography class expects to develop at her home a public secretarial business. Several of our girls who are heavily handicapped through infantile or spastic paralysis are showing ability in weaving. It might be possible for some of them with assistance, to build up a center for the production and sale of articles of handcraft.

The school has never been so full. The ungraded class of last year was so successful in its adjustment of special cases, that another has been added. One of the most gratifying cases benefited by this class was that of a girl, a wheel-chair case, from a very thrifty and respectable non-English speaking family, who was admitted to us almost absolutely illiterate in her thirteenth year. She was put in the ungraded class, made the most of every minute, took such joy in reading, writing, and handcraft that it was a pleasure to see her work, and is now started in our regular grades and doing well there.

The class formed for commercial training has passed the stage of trial and is an established success. The girls at first assigned did such good work on the old typewriters granted them as an experiment, that six new machines have been added. Already several of the last year's pupils can take a business letter down in shorthand, and hand it in unexceptionally typed and ready for the mail. Only earnest

workers, of good scholastic standing through their grade years, are permitted the privilege of taking the course. There are now enrolled 15 pupils. Their enthusiasm and steady interest make their work pleasant to observe. One girl, our only out-of-state pupil, who worked with her toes as a result of the loss of both arms by accident, became a rather skillful operator of the typewriter. She needed no assistance in placing her material, and is able to be helpful if she has the opportunity. Whether she gets it or not, is largely a question to be answered by the community into which she must go.

The Tercentenary celebrations throughout the State were an inspiration to the graduating class of 1930. The program was based upon local colonial history, and a member of the class wrote a brief pageant, which closed in a fitting and remarkably pleasing manner the well-planned evening. The school, as a part of the Department of Public Welfare, also was represented by an exhibit at Springfield and at Boston.

Attendance data for the school year ending June, 1930, are as follows:

	Average Daily Attendance	Average Membership	Per Cent of Attendance
Grades 7-8-Graduate	52	53	97
Grades 4-5-6	58	60	96
Grades 2-3	52	52	97
Sub primary-1	54	60	94
Ungraded	11	12	98

A total of 273 pupils have been enrolled.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH PARK.

FARM

The items classifiable under farm show a profit for the year of \$6,393.04, of which \$3,813.10, the major item, is for institution work chargeable to the farm.

The farm as an adjunct to the institution is indispensable. It is doubtful whether it can or should be considered as occupying more than a subordinate place where the soil is light and there is no patient labor available. No attempt ever has been made to raise hay or grain, ensilage corn being our chief crop. Milk, rich in butter fat, amounting to 85,454 quarts, was produced during the year at an average cost of \$.0957 per quart. The poultry plant was credited with 3,915 dozen eggs at 75c and 5,602 dozen eggs at 45c, and with 5,980 pounds of dressed poultry credited at 38c per pound the plant shows an increase both in inventory and production with a profit for the year of \$2,459.55. While a small amount of green feed raised in the absence of adequate pasturage for milch cows and the garden crops show a small loss it should be borne in mind that the prices used in estimating the valuation merely for comparative analyses between institutions are the same as those assigned for the past seven years. An average of but 6 men exclusive of the poultry man, 2 herds-men, night watchman and chauffeur, each one of whom must be relieved for one day in seven, have been employed in the farm division for such necessary work as the maintenance of roads, the care of lawns, the removal of ashes, snow and rubbish, the delivery of freight, the harvesting and distribution of ice and the thousand and one other duties which must be considered in any system of institution farm accounting, especially where no separate or independent farm crew is employed.

GIFTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

It would be impossible to enumerate all who have contributed to the happiness of our children but we are under deep obligation to very many friends who sent toys, books, Christmas gifts and entertained in various ways through the year. The day at Nantasket Beach, when every child who is able to make the journey is the privileged guest of the Quincy Rotary Club, has for several years been the memorable summer event. The annual party between Thanksgiving and Christmas was truly a red letter day for every member of the School as it was to members of the Norwood Lodge of Elks, who gave it.

For the second season the Hingham Community Band of 75 pieces marched down our front avenue and gave a concert on the schoolhouse lawn. The Jacksonville, Florida, Fife and Drum Corps called on its way to the American Legion Convention

to give an inspiring demonstration of skill, and the good citizens of Canton provided automobiles to transport 250 children to Mr. A. Sydeman's annual theatre party and to the colorful Fourth of July parade sponsored by the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

The father of three of our former patients was instrumental in bringing several members of the Boston Braves and a delegation from Saint Omar Commandery Knights Templar for an evening of royal entertainment.

Another father came with a number of musical friends to give a concert in appreciation of what is being done for his son. Canton friends representing the Daughters of Isabella, the Knights of Columbus and the Young Peoples Christian Endeavor have been most generous with entertainment, candies and ice cream. To all these and to scores of other friends we are indeed grateful.

Acknowledgment is due the clergymen who have officiated at the Sunday afternoon chapel services and to the Rev. Mark E. Madden under whose pastorate weekly services have been held for those of the Roman Catholic faith. Children of Jewish parents regularly have been visited by Mr. Moses L. Sedar of Brighton.

CHANGES IN STAFF

There have been but two changes in the official resident staff. Miss Alexandra Rudland who was absent for several months after nineteen years of continuous service returned in July, 1930, to take up her work as supervisor with renewed health and vigor.

Miss Alexia Dunbar resigned her position as Superintendent of Nurses in May to get married and was succeeded by her sister, Miss Eleanor Dunbar, who was promoted from the position of Hospital Supervisor to act as chief of the nursing service until her own marriage in October. Both young women rendered most acceptable service and were interested and helpful in the selection and introduction of their successors. Miss Ruth Allen, a graduate of the Rhode Island Hospital Training School in 1925, left her position as night supervisor of the Rhode Island Lying-in Hospital to accept the appointment of Hospital Supervisor on June 16, and Miss Meredith Carolyn Stewart came to take up the duties of Superintendent of Nurses on October 6. Miss Stewart was graduated from the Boston Children's Hospital in 1929, and is highly qualified for her new duties by her post graduate work as orthopedic supervisor in that institution.

In closing this report reference may be made to the high character of service of employees who have merited your approval, but many of my colleagues and associates have rendered much voluntary assistance from time to time throughout the year. Such unselfish devotion to duty in the service of humanity deserves grateful recognition as it is and ever must be our chief source of strength.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D., *Superintendent.*

DIAGNOSIS ON ADMISSION

Hospital Department

	Boys	Girls
Acidosis	—	1
Adenitis, Cervical	—	2
Adenitis, Inguinal	1	—
Adenoids	—	2
Adenoids, enlarged; scabies	1	—
Anemia, splenic with pyelitis	—	1
Angina, Vincent's; rickets; syphilis, congenital	—	1
Appendicitis, acute	—	1
Appendicitis, chronic	—	3
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	—
Brain abscess	—	1
Bronchitis, acute	1	—
Bronchitis, acute; vaginitis	—	1
Chorea	2	—

Hospital Department—Continued

	Boys	Girls
Cleft palate; malnutrition	—	1
Eczema	1	1
Empyema	1	—
Endocarditis, chronic	1	1
Endocarditis, chronic; enuresis	1	—
Esophageal constriction	2	—
Gonorrhea	—	4
Hare-lip	1	—
Henoch's purpura	1	—
Impetigo	14	7
Impetigo; dental caries	2	1
Impetigo; furuncle of scalp	1	—
Impetigo; pediculosis capitis	—	1
Impetigo; scabies	1	—
Impetigo; tonsils and adenoids	1	1
Impetigo; tinea tonsurans; pediculosis capitis	1	—
Infection, staphylococcus of both hands	1	—
Malnutrition	—	3
Phimosis	2	—
Pneumonia-broncho	—	2
Rectum, prolapse of	—	1
Scabies	39	12
Scabies; dental caries	1	—
Scabies; dental caries; tonsils and adenoids	1	—
Scabies; impetigo	5	—
Scabies; malnutrition	1	—
Scabies; phimosis	1	—
Scabies; tonsils and adenoids	2	—
Syphilis, congenital	3	3
Syphilis, congenital; keratitis	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids	102	102
Tonsils and adenoids; acidosis	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids; dental caries	6	7
Tonsils and adenoids; dental caries; otitis media	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids; nephritis, chronic	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids; otitis media, chronic	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids; phimosis	3	—
Tonsils and adenoids; scabies	2	—
Tonsils and adenoids; syphilis, congenital	1	—
Tonsils and adenoids; umbilical hernia	—	1
Vaginitis	—	13
Vaginitis; tonsils and adenoids	—	2
	205	180

School Department

Amputation of both legs	1	1
Amputation of left leg	3	—
Amputation of right leg	—	1
Ankylosis of hip, septic	—	1
Ankylosis of patella	—	1
Arthritis, chronic	2	1
Calcinosis universalis	1	—
Club Feet	1	1
Congenital absence of both arms	—	1
Congenital deformity of right arm	1	—
Contusion of foot	—	1
Crushing injury of right heel	1	—
Dislocation of patella, recurrent	—	1
Dislocation of shoulder, recurrent	—	1

School Department—Continued

	Boys	Girls
Dislocation of shoulder, recurrent; scabies	1	—
Faulty posture; tonsils and adenoids	1	—
Flat feet	1	1
Flat feet; impetigo	1	—
Fracture of clavicle	—	2
Fracture of left femur	1	1
Fracture of left tibia and fibula	1	—
Fracture of skull, right femur, left ulna	1	—
Legg's disease	2	—
Osteomyelitis, acute	—	1
Osteomyelitis, chronic	6	1
Pachymeningitis	—	1
Paralysis, infantile	13	10
Paralysis, infantile; rickets	1	—
Paralysis, spastic	8	6
Paralysis, spastic; scabies	1	—
Paralysis, spastic; tonsils and adenoids	1	—
Periostitis, chronic	—	1
Rickets	1	6
Rickets; malnutrition	2	—
Rickets; right inguinal hernia	1	—
Rickets; tonsils and adenoids	1	—
Scoliosis	2	5
Scoliosis, congenital	—	1
Scoliosis, congenital; club foot	—	1
Scoliosis; malunited fracture of left tibia	1	—
Scoliosis; tonsils and adenoids	1	1
Spina bifida	1	—
Tendo achilles, congenital shortening; tonsils and adenoids	1	—
Tuberculous dactylitis	1	—
Tuberculous disease of hip	—	1
Tuberculous disease of hip; endocarditis, chronic	1	—
Tuberculous disease of hip; endocarditis, congenital	—	1
Tuberculous disease of hip; tonsils and adenoids	1	—
Tuberculous disease of spine	1	—
Undiagnosed	—	1
	64	51

VALUATION

November 30, 1929.

REAL ESTATE.

Land, 165.72 acres	\$37,656.00
Buildings	607,647.56
	\$645,303.56

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$81.42
Food	5,000.28
Clothing and materials	3,611.42
Furnishings and household supplies	52,381.92
Medical and general care	13,724.47
Heat, light and power	6,583.36
Farm	18,605.12
Garage, stables and ground	7,945.52
Repairs	5,040.33

\$112,973.84

SUMMARY

Real estate	\$645,303.56
Personal property	112,973.84
	\$758,277.40

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1930:—

<i>Income</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
Board of inmates		\$80,524.35
Personal services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		78.07
Sales		463.89
Interest on bank deposits		189.49
Rent		139.75
Refunds, account of previous years		14.76
		<hr/> \$81,410.31
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Advance Fund		\$13,000.00
Maintenance appropriation		113,079.74
		<hr/> 126,079.74
Total		<hr/> \$207,490.05
	<i>Payments</i>	
To Treasury of Commonwealth		\$81,395.55
Maintenance appropriation		113,079.74
Advance Fund		13,000.00
Refunds, account of previous years		14.76
		<hr/> \$207,490.05
	<i>Maintenance</i>	
Appropriation current year		\$207,788.48
Expenses as analyzed below		199,454.45
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth		\$8,334.03

Total receipts and payments are in agreement with Comptroller's books of accounts.

<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>	
Personal services	\$111,958.06
Food	22,928.05
Medical and General Care	9,598.59
Farm	14,255.60
Heat, Light and Power	16,726.68
Garage, Stable and Grounds	1,530.38
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses	2,881.84
Religious Instruction	1,560.00
Clothing and Material	3,718.86
Furnishings and Household Supplies	5,664.93
Repairs—Ordinary	6,412.99
Repairs and Renewals	2,218.47
	<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance	\$199,454.45

<i>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS</i>	
Balance November 30, 1929	\$431.28
Appropriated	50,000.00
	<hr/>
Expended during year	\$50,431.28
	29,750.78
	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1930	\$20,680.50

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Purchase of land	225-1920	\$15,000.00	\$14,568.72
Cottage for Convalescent Children	115-1930	50,000.00	29,750.78
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$65,000.00	\$44,319.50
			<hr/> \$20,680.50

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 306.20
 Total cost for maintenance, \$199,454.45
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$12.492
 Receipts from sales, \$463.89
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.029
 All other institution receipts, \$80,946.42
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$5.068
 Net weekly per capita cost, \$7.395

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D., *Treasurer.*

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

Birthplace	Patient	Father	Mother
Massachusetts	430	110	183
Other New England States	24	46	35
Other States	22	38	29
Total Native	476	194	247
Other countries:			
Albania	—	2	—
Armenia	—	2	—
Assyria	—	—	2
Australia	—	—	1
Austria	1	4	6
Austria-Poland	—	1	1
Azores	—	4	6
Barbadoes	—	2	1
Canada	9	32	48
Cape Verde Islands	—	—	1
England	—	2	1
France	—	4	1
Greece	—	9	6
Holland	—	1	—
Ireland	—	7	17
Italy	1	44	39
Lithuania	—	6	7
Madeira Islands	—	2	1
Mexico	—	1	—
Newfoundland	—	2	3
New Zealand	—	—	1
Norway	—	5	—
Poland	—	27	23
Roumania	—	1	—
Russia	—	11	12
Russia-Poland	—	1	1
Scotland	—	7	4
Spain	—	1	—
Sweden	—	1	2
Syria	—	3	3
Turkey	—	2	2
West Indies	—	1	1
Total foreign	11	185	190
Unknown	13	121	63
	500	500	500

